



LOCAL UNION OFFICERS

FIGHT AT HENDERSON.

Brassknives, Knives and Weights Enter Discussion for Distribution of Funds.

TWO MEN WERE BADLY HURT.

Several Idle Miners Threaten to Go to Work if Their Brothers Cannot Be More Peaceable.

Henderson, Ky., Feb. 2.—There was a general fight in the fullest sense of the word at 11 a. m. yesterday afternoon. In the fight it seems that brass knives, scale weights and knives played a prominent part.

As a result of the "scrap" John Ramsey, president of the local union, Nat Corbin, chairman of the relief committee, J. A. Corbin, recording secretary, and Henry Ferguson, Dave Weekly, Horace Ferguson, Ed Fugate and Powy Sandefur are all under bond to appear at police court to answer to breach of the peace charges.

According to statements of men engaged in the melee, the trouble arose over distribution of funds sent here for the relief of the striking, idle union miners.

Nat Corbin, who is chairman of the relief committee, and whose duty it is to distribute the money among those entitled to it, stated to Journal reporter that each week \$125 was sent here by the district union No. 28, and the amount was not sufficient for needs of the men—about thirty—who are out of employment, and because it was not sufficient to foot all the bills was the indirect cause of the trouble. The men all got together at 11 a. m. yesterday and the matter was talked about and discussed until the fight came on.

It seems that one of the miners hinted that the money was not being distributed right, that some of the favored ones were getting the lion's share. And right there trouble began in earnest.

The first to lead off, it is said, were Powy Sandefur and President Ramsey. These two were "mixing it up" lively when others, suddenly becoming imbued with a war-like spirit, sailed in and in a jiffy there was a general fight on.

Some one pulled a pair of brass knuckles, some one grabbed a scale weight from the cotter and another got his knife and soon the gore was spilling about the scene.

A scale weight was hurled through the air and landed on the eye of Sandefur, and he was knocked out, falling unconscious on the floor. Then some one landed a solar plexus on Ed Fugate and he went cyclone-like through a glass door. Meanwhile Ramsey and Ferguson, with bare fists, were making punch bags of each other, and each of their faces had the appearance of a raw beefsteak.

Somewhat cut a gash in Ed Fugate's head with a knife, which required several stitches to mend.

Finally, all of them exhausted, the fight ended.

Before the fighters had time to get away from the scene of trouble officer Mike Abel reached the battle ground and arrested four of the men. He brought them to the station and left them in charge of Chief Henry while he returned to arrest Ed Fugate and Powy Sandefur. He found them both in the care of physicians, and unable to go to headquarters.

He notified the local union, in condition; also told Chief Henry to arrest Nat and J. A. Corbin. These had followed the four arrested by officer Abel to the station and were sitting in the building when officer Abel ordered their arrest. The first four—Ramsey, Weekly and Henry and Horace Ferguson—had been locked up, and the Corbins, who are officers of the local union, were trying to arrange bonds for

them when their arrest made a bond for them necessary. Judge McHugh was in the office, but would not grant the men bond until he heard from Sandefur and Fugate, who were said to be badly hurt. Finally, however, the bonds were fixed and all the men were released.

When brought into the station the men presented a bloody aspect. Each one had his share of cuts and bruises, and it was very evident that the fight had been a hard one.

Things became so warm for a time that Mr. Falt locked up his place of business and would not allow any one in or out.

Several of the union miners, who are among the thirty or more who are on the relief list striking against the Henderson Mining and Manufacturing Company, are said to have stated that they would leave the union and go to work if matters had come to a pass that they must fight like wild beasts over the little midget of money sent here by the district union.

Nat Corbin, chairman of the relief committee, says about \$195 is needed to foot all the bills of the idle men. He says their coal, rent, grocery and doctor bills must be paid out of the \$125 relief fund sent to this local union.—Henderson Journal.

NEWSY ITEMS

Furnished by Our Correspondent Living at Noho.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS OF ALL KINDS.

Steele and ice, and steel. Telephone lines have been down in every direction.

A limb fell on and killed a fine cow belonging to Alfred Cates last week.

Mr. George Brights lost one of his best horses last Sunday.

Dr. R. L. Bone and wife came down Friday to see Dr. Bone's father and returned home Saturday.

Doctor Nevill died last week and had more work than he could do. He was assisted by Doctor Horton of Seelys' Mowing. In a few hours, saying it was impossible to reach there on account of the bad roads. They left in the afternoon for Sloughville.

Twining to the dry cold weather there is but little tobacco coming in.

Notwithstanding the bad weather the merchants are doing a good trade.

Quite an enjoyable social was given to the young people at the home of Miss Laura Hoffman Friday night.

Several sleighs made their appearance on the streets Saturday and Sunday.

Much to the chagrin of the small boy, Miss Lella Taylor opened her door to the cold today. He was enjoying his vacation holiday.

A hack load of men passed through the morning repairing the Cumberland telephone line.

Mr. John Childers, of Providence, moved his family here Saturday and returned to business in the house formerly occupied by Easley & Morrow.

Much damage has been done to the fruit trees by the weight of snow and ice, all the large limbs being broken off of a good many of them.

Mr. Marion Mitchell, of Mantion, will begin a singing school next Monday morning at the court house, continuing twenty days and twenty nights. All are invited to attend as scholars, not as spectators.

Mr. Mitchell has the reputation of being a splendid teacher and he is certainly needed in Noho.

T. N. Peyton, of the Pond Creek country, was in town Monday.

Tom Scott, of the Rose Creek country, was in town this morning.

Mr. N. L. Day went to Hopkinsville yesterday and will be absent several days.

W. S. Rutherford went to Madisonville yesterday.

Mr. Will Hedge, who has been laid up for several days, is again able to be out.

Uchel Joe Nickols is very sick at the home of his son-in-law, Calvin Vezey, and there is little hope of his recovery.

H. R. Cox is on the sick list.

Sydney Morrow is quite sick and it is feared that he is taking pneumonia.

Elliott Nickols, a former citizen of this place but now of Guttrick, was here yesterday shaking hands with old friends and acquaintances.

The charivari engaged in by the boys Monday night was just a little too previous.

Please send us a pair of skates. No. 11 preferred. RIVERS.

Capt. S. H. Schreder shot himself with suicidal intent on his boat, the Rochemin, near Paducah, and will die.

SUPPRESSED REPORT.

Published by Asylum Commissioners After Waiting on Administration One Year.

CONTAINS SOME SALTY CHARGES.

(Hopkinsville, Kentucky.)

After waiting in vain for the Governor to publish the annual reports of the Western Asylum for the Insane for 1900 and 1901, the Board of Commissioners have had the suppressed reports published themselves.

They were sent in through the usual channels one year ago, and the other three months ago, but nothing has ever been heard from them. At the annual reports for nearly fifty years are preserved in an unbroken file, the Board by resolution authorized the publication of the documents. They were issued Saturday and mailed to the members of the Legislature.

According to the report for 1900, the Board after spending for building \$11,400, returned \$22,609.07 to the State Treasury, the expenses for the year ending September 30, 1899, being \$93,457.50.

The following year showed an increase to \$105,976.88, and the year 1901 a still further increase to \$121,902.66, the building appropriations being \$14,544.62.

A comparison is made and increases shown to have been made as follows, over 1899. Salaries, \$1,255.98, wages 1,307.83, clothing \$120.80, dry goods \$1,709.20, fuel \$1,582.50, groceries, \$2,417.32, meats, \$906.78, liquors \$647.00, butter and eggs \$1,075.10, seed \$702.79. In two items there is shown a decrease—breadstuffs \$288.27 and chapel service \$90.00.

The charge is made that "The Steward and Superintendent acting under the advice of the State Inspector and Examiner," have ignored the Board and extravagance, charges of immorality and indictments against officials for gaming have all made "a grievously unfortunate year in the history of the institution."

The scandals of a year ago are briefly reviewed and some rather salty comments made on the part played by the administration in the attempt to suppress the facts. Dr. Ray comes in for some criticism on account of his lack of courtesy to the Board and for "openly and flagrantly violating regulations adopted by this Board, looking to the proper use of the property of the asylum, in violation of the law."

The report concludes with the recommendation that the proper remedy for these evils is to empower the Board to enforce the rules and law, even to the point of removing officials.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY. Christian County Enjoying Exceptional Privileges in This Line.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Feb. 1.—Three new rural carriers left Hopkinsville this morning to distribute mail among nearly 3,000 people. The routes established cover 63 square miles in area, with 612 houses, and serve a population of 2,747.

The indications are that all parts of Christian county will soon be enjoying the benefits of the system. Besides the service, which became effective this morning, one route has been in successful operation for nearly 13 months. Petitions for three more out of Hopkinsville and one from Pembroke are on file in Washington, and there is every reason to believe they will speedily be granted.

The British population working underground in mines numbers 528,000.

"DURN KID"

And His Rifle Were Too Much for the Bank Robber and He Surrendered.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 1.—The nerve of a youthful depositor in the Hartford Deposit Bank, who had \$175 placed in jeopardy by the efforts to rob the bank, led to the capture of the leader of the band and his accomplices.

The lad's name is Ernest Twiddle. When Twiddle heard of the robbery he applied to Sheriff Keown for permission to go with the posse. This was given, and he followed the bloodhounds with a long rifle over his shoulder. Finally the dogs treed H. L. Marsh, the alleged leader. Twiddle was far ahead of the posse. Rushing up to the tree he drew a bead on Marsh and shouted:

"Come down and give me my \$175 or I—n me, I'll put a bullet in you."

Marsh skinned down and surrendered. To Sheriff Keown he said:

"I wasn't afraid of you men or your dogs, but I didn't like the look in that durn kid's eye."

REIGN OF TERROR

Like Hopkins County Troubles Last Year, Inaugurated at Crossville, Tennessee.

POLITICIANS ENCOURAGE RIOTERS.

Mines Operated by New Jersey Company Who Will Go to Federal Court.

Chattanooga, Feb. 3.—Almost a reign of terror exists in the vicinity of the Millstone mine of the Cumberland Coal Company, 17 miles above Crossville, in Fentress county, this state. Some dissatisfied miners and a lot of thugs and bullies recently posted a notice signed with skull and cross-bones and in red ink, warning the negroes, a few of whom are employed about the mines and at the company's store, to leave at once. The negroes did not leave and the mob has twice fired into their cabins. The last time the negroes returned the fire and the mob retreated.

Sunday night the mob attacked the company's commissary, but Wm. Nixon, son of Manager Nixon, at the head of a number of white employees, charged the mob with Winchester rifles, and a pitched battle ensued, the mob retreating to the woods.

The situation has been reported to Adj. Gen. Brandon, who has assured the company protection, and the Crossville company of militia is ready to be called out at any time they may be needed. Several of the mob were arrested and taken before magistrates who are said to be friendly to them and released, the terrified negroes being afraid to appear as prosecutors. The company officials say they will certainly protect the negroes.

The Cumberland coal company is operating under a New Jersey charter and will go to the Federal courts for relief. Politics has gotten into the contest. Nearly all the county office holders are candidates for re-election and have been encouraging the rioters. Genl. Mr. Nixon formerly held charge of the State mines of Tennessee.

Christian County Oil.

B. D. Menser, of Dawson Springs, is in the city looking after his oil interest.

His company has about 17,000 acres of land in Caldwell and Christian counties about equally divided between the two counties. Mr. Menser is very confident of success. They are putting in machinery in Christian county now and will push several wells to completion.—Trinceton Leader.

The whiskey trust paid out \$1,841,338 in dividends during last year—more than double that of the previous year.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Congressman Allen is asking Congress for an appropriation to survey Tradewater and Pond rivers, with a view of determining their practicality for navigation.

Judge Joseph E. Robbins, of Graves county, has formally announced his candidacy for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals in the First district to succeed Judge James D. White. This is the office to which Judge T. J. Nunn aspires, and for which the friends of Judge John L. Dorsey, of Henderson, are said to be grooming the latter gentleman.

STRIKERS NOT NEEDED

Baltimore and Ohio Officials Independent of the Men Who Left Their Jobs

AT THE BEHEST OF THE UNION

Washington, Ind., Feb. 1.—Today the American Federation of Labor called off the strike in the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Shops, and the company was notified that all the men were ready to go to work. Instead of receiving a warm welcome, the company notified them that it had decided not to reopen the shops at present, but will give employment to such men as it has places for. Few of the strikers will be reinstated. Many of the locked-out men were to-night given permission to return to work Monday.

State Encampment.

An effort is being made to raise the sum of \$1,000 for the purpose of securing the next encampment of the Kentucky State Guards for Madisonville. The adjutant general has given assurances that if this amount is raised the encampment will be brought here. The encampment lasts usually for three weeks and the entire state guard is required to go into camp for drill and exercise. The encampment is usually held in July or August. Several of our citizens have offered very liberal donations and it is thought very likely that the necessary bonus will be raised.—Illustrator.

Grapevine Items.

The sleet has been the worst known for years, timber being badly damaged.

The telephone lines running out into this neighborhood were down several days last week.

Hardly any traveling has been done around here for some time owing to the ice and washouts.

Miss Mayne Todd spent several days visiting in Madisonville last week.

Miss Ora Barrow, who has been teaching in Christian county for several months, has returned to her father's, Mr. W. T. Barrow, of this vicinity.

Hele Ray Davis has been visiting at Morions Gap for some time, the guest of his daughter, Mrs. George Davis.

John Denton, a farmer of this vicinity, contemplating moving to Earlington soon.

Jasper Stinnett has moved from the Buckner place to John Robinson's.

Edgar Brown has moved from Madisonville to J. W. Fritchett, Jr.'s, place near Bethelton.

Lucien Littlepage contemplates placing a Cumberland telephone at his saw mill near Flat creek.

A Hung Jury.

The second trial of William Morrison, for the murder of Douglas Coffman, of Slaughterville, at Springfield, Tenn., about two years ago, was concluded at Nashville last week. The jury after being out for some time, failed to reach an agreement and were discharged. Nine jurors were for conviction of murder in the first degree.

In 1891, of every 10,000 persons in this country, 245 died of consumption; in 1900, the figure had fallen to 116.

CONDUCTOR BOB JOHNSON

KILLED BY COAL THIEF

Negro on Coal Car at Pembroke Shot the Conductor Through the Neck.

THIEF GIVEN TWO BULLET

WOUNDS AND DIED ALSO

Conductor Johnson a Popular Man and Good Shot—Killed Negro After Receiving His Death Wound.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 31.—A pistol duel at Pembroke last night resulted in the deaths of two men.

They were: ROBERT JOHNSON, conductor of freight train on Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN, a negro loafer, aged 30.

The fearful double tragedy occurred about 8 o'clock. Conductor Johnson's train, the second section of No. 81, south bound, a through freight, had been run into the long siding in the Pembroke yards to await the passing of the Hopkinsville accommodation, which arrives in this city at 8:25 o'clock.

The complete particulars of the killings may never be known, as no eye witness has been discovered.

It is supposed that the trainman surprised Sherman in the act of stealing coal and was fired on by the negro to prevent arrest.

Just as the passenger train pulled from the station, brakemen in the caboose heard one shot ring out, followed by four more in rapid succession.

One of the men sprang from the train and started in the direction of the sounds to investigate the source. He was met by Conductor Johnson who staggered towards him and fell at his feet, saying:

"He first shot me. I think I killed him."

The brakeman gathered the wounded man in his arms and carried him to the caboose, where the trainmen were apprised of the shooting. They made a litter and carried Mr. Johnson to the office of Doctors Payne & Boyd, where he received every attention.

There was a ghastly hole through his neck, the bullet having entered under the chin and passed out near the top of the spinal column. The unfortunate conductor was only able to give the address of his wife in Nashville, Tenn., before losing consciousness. He died at 11 o'clock.

About an hour after the fatal encounter, a search was made for Johnson's slayer, and his dead body was found lying face downward in a field about fifty yards from the scene of the shooting. Two of the conductor's bullets had penetrated Sherman's body, entering the back. One ball passed through the man's clothes without striking the body, and the fourth entirely missed him. The negro's pistol, a .38-caliber Smith & Wesson, with one chamber empty, was near the body. An inquest was held by Judge Bland late last night and a verdict in accordance with the facts narrated above was returned. Sherman had been living for years about Pembroke. His father's name is also William Sherman.

The remains of the dead conductor were sent to his home in Nashville this morning. He was about forty years of age and one of the most popular trainmen on the Henderson Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Wit and Humor of Lincoln



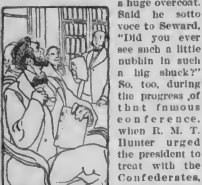
BY HUBERT NORTHEN

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MR. LINCOLN'S career exemplifies the truth and aptness of the poetical trope that "man is a peashooter because of a mile and a half." He at one moment began to give over to the abandon and license of unrestrained and exuberant humor and immediately thereafter to a morose and gloomy darkness of the most dense and impenetrable melancholy. What he felt and experienced during the regency of the latter mood he has never been able to intelligently conjecture. His somber mood was the voiceless tooth of expression and confidences, but he shared the zest and exhilaration of the latter mood in the "halla or the fane of Joe Miller with all mankind."

So far as dignity and the fitness of things are concerned, the outside world might consider that he mixed jocular and serious elements in his remarks, but it does not appear fitting that he should introduce the first reading of the emancipation proclamation to his cabinet with a quip about the "white man's burden" and "the yellow man's burden" during an outdoor "at Utah," but we can't **know** to what extent the strain of formulating so highly an event was occasioned by the fact that he was in the **middle** of a speech.

Equally doubtful, if true, was the story of his alleged response to Lord Lyons upon the diplomatic encounter to announce the signing of the International Import—the marriage of the Prince of Wales. To the formal press of the day, the story was the most event the great president in reported to have replied to the bachelor minister, "Lord Lyons, go thou to thy home, and when thou art there, happened, it is not garnered except by the left hand of history, but it is in the right hand of the future. What has happened anyway. Great and solemn occasions did not press or deaden his propensity to joke. Thus at the dinner of the President and the President and Seward entered at one end of the small cabin of the steamer River Queen, he said to the President, "I have seen other cuds in the net of emerging from the rapids of the Illinois river. Write to me in the very midst of the boiling current a small boy tugged at the pilot's contorted and shouldered. "I wish you would quit." "C'm'n, stop that. I'm a lion, for I've been at my apple board!" Trivial nature, however, it would not be to his great stamina. Along experience with wit and boninage had not made callous to the things of the world. Thus at the Rooming convention, when he had occasion to introduce the party, polite, exalting himself to the course, remarking to the President, "I heard much of you," began the president to say— "I—d—d much against me. I reckon!"



"Lord Lyons, go thou
elting the exam-
ple of Charles

and do likewise." The president, the president promptly replied, "As to that I don't pretend to be well versed in history, and therefore I refer you to Sewary, for details, but all that I recollect of the precedent you cite is that Charles lost his head in the end." That was answering a fool recording to his folly and is the best instance of not recording on record.

[illegible]

gunboat to protect New York harbor, be manifested the utmost impatience and almost paralyzed them with despair. "I am straining every nerve to meet the requirements of the army and navy at the front, and I have no gunboat to give you; but if I was half as rich as you half dozen men are and as servile as you pretend to be I would furnish the gunboat myself instead of begging the government for what it

who had occasion to head up a hogsherd, but did not clearly discern how to keep the head in position while he tightened the staves by driving the

More in unison with his methods was his story to illustrate why he did not kill certain venues, thus: A boy was kicking a chunk out of mud. He said he instantly completed, "I didn't say why he didn't also make it a level for it." "Kiss it! I didn't kiss it," he said, "was the obvious answer."


In a similar vein, when a dash of the client was the government three brig-

morose back so highly prized by Lincoln, "Flash Times in Alabama." Had he known who his distinguished visitor was his reception would have been different. He would have been a little less humorist above all men. The judge was born and bred in the Shenandoah valley and migrated to Alabama in 1848. He was the first to come to California, where he became chief justice of the state, and, seeking manner of life, he came to Washington and settled first at Justice Hall, then to Halleck, both of whom he well knew, to gain the needed personal acquaintance. He was introduced by Stanton, who, conveyed by Justice Hall, sought the aid of the president, who asked if he had seen Stanton. He said he had, and the conversation promptly turned down. "Then," said Lincoln, "I can't help you, for I've never had any business with this administration."

He was accustomed to narrate this experience while he was in congress: Upon an occasion of tellers being somehow ordered on an unimportant matter a pudgy, bilious member started in a zigzag, bacchanalian gait from the rear of the house down the center aisle, making strenuous efforts to keep his head in line. "As if he had

drop of sweat on the end of his nose as he spoke. He was already sweating. He was not alone. He was surrounded by a crowd of people, all of whom were looking at him with interest. He was not alone. He was surrounded by a crowd of people, all of whom were looking at him with interest. He was not alone. He was surrounded by a crowd of people, all of whom were looking at him with interest.

It was stated at the time that Ben Wade, chairman of the committee on the conduct of the war, called to complain of something when Lincoln started to say, "That is like the story"—when Wade roared out: "Yes, it's all



By Permission of S. S. McClure.

LINCOLN IN 1861.

LINCOLN and DOUGLAS

Incidents of the Famous Political Campaign Debate of 1858.

BY CHARLES F. BUTTON.

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THE rival senatorial candidates, Lincoln and Douglas, did not travel in company, but occasionally met on the way bound for the same destination. Once, each with a large following (myself among them in the Douglas crowd), they steepled down the Mississippi on a little stern wheeler belonging to White river.

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The debate was wearing, all allegations of chance and change, and persons of consequence, the contrary not understood. The debaters themselves felt it more, I think, than any of their immediate followers. On one notable occasion, when it fell to Douglass' lot to close, I saw Mr. Lincoln during the

that speech slipped right unnoticed from the platform. I met him at the steps. Douglas had just said something which might excite the crowd and set it yelling its loudest. "This seems to be something of a Douglas crowd," Mr. Lincoln said as we separated. "I'm going to wait off for a little rest, as I am far from feeling well."

"Let me go with you," I answered.

swell the avatars. There were many likewise from the Missouri towns, and from Indiana and Kentucky.

Both Lincoln and Douglas were likewise men who have finished to the very complete satisfaction some extraordinary task. They met when the first speech was made at the house of a mutual friend, the Hon. Robert Smith.

*Lincoln's Hard Road
To Success*



BY H. C. WHITNEY

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Mr. Lincoln's career as a business man may be thus summarized: After purchasing a small farm he became a frugal and economical manager for a quarter of a century, being mentioned by his own brother and cousin both as attending, in his own person, to his sheep and hogs himself; he had accumulated \$10,000 worth of property when he was elected president of the United States, and having consumed his capital for current uses in living during the next four years, he found himself when he was compelled to borrow every cent of money which he laid in his pocket for the war—indeed, to Washington and back—he repaid one of the first receipts from the presidential salary.

On Jan. 5, 1860, the day of Douglas' election, Mr. Lincoln said to some friends:

"I know it would be a great deal better, if I knew it would be so, than to have my money all gone, and yet another home come upon me."

John Pult, who was present at the time and seems out of joint. All seems dead—dead—dead! But the age is not dead—dead—dead! The world is still alive. Under all this seeming want of life and motion the world does move, it breathes, it grows, and now let us adjourn to the people."

ste by the Illinois legislature, I was alone with Mr. Lincoln from 2 o'clock till late bedtime, and I feel authorized to say that so man in the state was so



And thus, as has oftentimes been demonstrated in history, the aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor but in his own country and among his own kin and in his own house" was again verified in this case, for this man, whom in June, 1859, his own neighbors rejected, four years later the sovereign people of the nation made the bedpost of the corner.

This subject may be further illustrated by an incident which occurred during that same year while the political canvass was at a white heat. A zealous Republican in Monticello, in Platt county, wrote Lincoln several earnest invitations to come there and speak, assuring him of a good turnout. Lincoln, after accepting a very large meeting at Bloomington, consented to Monticello, in 1868, the golden voice of bl-

never seen. I, his own hostler and messenger, was a wandering boy, completely and thoroughly depressed, so completely steeped in the bitter waters of grief that I could not find soundings, even, were eloquent of fat, prosaic failure. I found him sitting alone and sitting in an odd rocking chair, doing nothing but brooding over his griefs and political discomfiture. He was in his office, one of the most neglected and ungarishful of the city's, and the staff of the correspondent, fencing town, he sought out the residence of his enthusiastic correspondent, where he found me. He was drawn up at a large and majestically flagpole, while his wife was industriously getting dinner for their distinguished guest. After the dinner, and his doing of the host started for the stove which was to be the way to his wife's room, he met me and we went to the meeting place, the way to the

My feelings were unison with his, and our conversation was as cheerless and dismal as the somber and melancholy surroundings, and yet in twenty months from that dismal day and gloomy day this recipient of fortune's favor had sounded the highest note in the gamut of ostensible and apparent success, for 1,857,610 citizens, embracing the elite of the nation, had elected him to be the ruler of 40,000,000 people.

And his early career as a politician may be thus exhibited: On April 21, 1832, he was elected to his first office—that of captain of a company in the Black Hawk war. In 1833 he ran for the legislature and was defeated, but he was elected currently thereafter for four successive legislative terms. In 1834 he was appointed by President Jackson as postmaster of the Incon-

I will now afford a glimpse at the olive face of the wooden. Within a few days after the death of the President, I, 1891, I sat with the great march and a young friend in front of the house, where the war was heard fire. In the executive office at Washington, I had need to ask that he give our young friend the right to secretaryship to sign land patents. Strange to relate, he had been in office but a few days and yet he appeared to know the whole matter and gave us on the 5th of January, 1892, before our narrative. He had been unreasonably prejudiced by the press and politicians for the alleged improper bestowment of some early appointments to his sensitive nature was stirred to its profoundest depths. It was singular that so virile and courageous a man in grave matters should have been so unrepresentative about comparative trifles. He concluded our interview in the identical words, "I wish I was a great deal older, but I wish I was back home in peace and some one else was here in my place."

Lincoln's Appearance.
Lincoln was unusual in personal appearance in character. He was unassuming in frame, 6 feet 4 inches tall and weighed about 180 pounds. His hair was black and luxuriant, eyes brown, nose long and mouth large.

THREE MILLIONS LOSS.

Four Acres of the Best Portion of Waterbury, Conn., Now a Mass of Ruins.

THE HEART OF THE BUSINESS SECTION.

The City Practically Under Martial Law. National Guard Companies Having Been Detailed to Protect Exposed Property—Hard Strain for the Firemen.

Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 4.—For ten hours Sunday night and Monday morning, fanned by a high wind, held away over the business portion of this city causing a loss that will exceed \$3,000,000. The best business portion of the city, forming a triangle bounded on the north by Exchange place, on the west by banks, on the south by Grand street and on the east by South Main street, was almost wiped out.

The first fire, which started in the big store of the Reid & Hughes Dry Good Co., on Bank street, was not considered under control until about \$2,000,000 worth of property had been destroyed. About the time the firemen supposed they had the flames under control, a second fire broke out in the Scoville house, the city's leading hotel, remodeled by the late Judge E. C. Lewis, a few years ago, at an expense of about \$75,000, and the establishment was completely wrecked. The occupants of the hotel were forced to seek the street in their night clothes.

With the ringing of a second alarm the entire city was thrown into a panic. There was a stampede of people and sparks from the burning hotel were driven in showers over a great area. The occupants of buildings located in the path of the wind were prepared to leave. Although the Waterbury fire department was reinforced from nearby cities, it was for a time impossible to stay the progress of the flames. The fire, in its entirety, burned over four acres of the city's best business section.

Among the prominent buildings totally destroyed are the block occupied by the Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Co., the plant of the Scoville American, the Masonic temple, the Scoville and Franklin houses, the W. L. Douglas shoe Co., the Johnson block, the Salvation army building, men's home and scores of other buildings. In all, about 100 most prominent business houses are burned out.

Rarely have firemen been obliged to contend against worse conditions than those which prevailed here. To last, in this disastrous conflagration, the wind was blowing a gale, and the cold was intense. It seemed at one time as though every structure in the heart of the city would be destroyed. In some instances the work of the firemen proved of avail. The Waterbury bank building, at the corner of Bank and Grand streets, was saved, although the New England Engineering Co.'s \$70,000 building, but a few feet away, and the Masonic temple, on the north side of the bank building, were wiped out of existence.

During the night the mayor was in communication with Gov. McLean, and the militia was called out. Companies A and C, made up of 20 men, were detailed about the fire district, and are still on duty. The city is now practically under martial law, the blue uniforms of the national guardsmen appearing on every side. Details are changed every two hours. The armory, the city hall, churches and other public buildings, hundreds being rendered homeless. The number of fires started upon Waterbury cannot be otherwise than profound. A press correspondent asked Mayor Kiduff if he would call for financial aid from outside cities.

The mayor responded quickly, saying: "Waterbury, although suffering a grievous blow, will take care of herself, although extremely grateful for the expression of sympathy that has poured in on every side."

There is a strong suspicion that the fire which destroyed the Scoville house, burning thousands of dollars' worth of furniture, property, and personal effects, and imperiling many lives, was the work of an incendiary.

The fire originated in the pool and billiard room in the basement of the house on the further side from the burning district. The room was locked and no one was supposed to be there, nor was any fire kept in the room.

Manager Truman said at the police station, while the fire was still raging, that he had not the slightest doubt it was of incendiary origin.

At the Town of St. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 4.—The Rev. Mr. Schley traveled the cold yesterday for a visit to the tomb of Andrew Jackson. The trip to the Hermitage, 12 miles out of Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis road, was made in a special train leaving here at 10:30 yesterday morning. Arriving there, the party was in charge by a committee from the Ladies' Hermitage association, and escorted to the old brick house where Jackson worshipped. The services were conducted by Rev. D. C. Kelly, a Methodist minister.

SEARCH FOR NEW PLANTS.

Report Received by Secretary Wilson From a Travelling Expedition of the Department of Agriculture.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Secretary Wilson has received a report from David G. Fairchild, the expert of the department of agriculture, who, with Mr. Lathrop, a wealthy New Yorker, is exploring the world for new plants for introduction into this country. The report is dated Columbia, Oregon, and discusses general conditions in China. He says the missionaries frightened off by the recent troubles returned to their posts and that foreign merchants claim the outlook for trade improvement is very favorable in the region of Shung hai. American trade, he says, is more than holding its own against that of other countries, but adds: "Japan's trade has greatly increased in China of late, and she is not only a net active, but may become a dangerous competitor."

Mr. Fairchild went to Canton in search of the south Chinese peaches and plums, scions and trees of which he announces he has shipped here to the United States. He also shipped banana and persimmons for California and Florida. He says producers and shippers in China and Japan are much interested in the results of the experiments of this government in the home production of fruit, but apparently are skeptical, and believe the cost of picking is too great for the industry to succeed here.

The American occupation of Manila has led to a remarkable increase in prices of labor, hotel accommodations and food products in China. Chinese wages have greatly increased in Hong Kong since the Spanish-American war, and important new enterprises complain of a scarcity of labor. Hotel prices are 50 per cent. higher than before the war, and residents claim that the general cost of living has doubled in the last five years. The Chinese government, to pay its war indemnity, has levied a tax of five American cents a year on each of its citizens. Foreigners already pay about five per cent. ad valorem on practically everything imported. The victory in Canton is already having great difficulty in collecting the taxes, and white people living there say this tax on the natives is arousing a great deal of animosity toward the pickings.

"The growth of our agricultural as well as other exports to China," Mr. Fairchild predicts, "will be a phenomenal one. The Chinese government, in the case of canned and dried goods from our orchards, and preserved meats and dairy products from our farms and ranches."

Mr. Fairchild says a British army officer assures him that the Chinese arsenal at Tien-tsin is manufacturing cannon and small arms which fall very little short of being as good as those of European manufacture, and this without the aid of the supervision of the European, and that the awakening of China is going out with a rapidity that will soon astonish those who are already beginning to recognize the course things are taking.

A SHARP EXECUTIVE ORDER.

All officers and employees of the United States Government are to be Governed Accordingly.

Washington, Feb. 4.—"The president has issued the following executive order:

"All officers and employees of the United States of every description serving in or under any of the executive departments, and whether assigned in any capacity to the service, hereby, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in any other interests any legislation, whether before the congress or its committees, or in any way save through the heads of departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government service."

(Signed)

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"White House, Jan. 31, 1902."

EX-CONGRESSMAN PEARCE.

The Former Representative of the Twelfth Missouri District Succumbs to Pneumonia.

St. Louis, Feb. 4.—Former Congressman Charles E. Pearce died in his apartment at the Planters' hotel, Thursday afternoon, of pneumonia. Mr. Pearce was 58 years old, and served in the house of representatives from the Twelfth district of Missouri in the Fifty-fifth and the Fifty-sixth congresses.

Died Suddenly of Apoplexy.

Quincy, Ill., Feb. 4.—Charles Edward Seger, senior member of the wholesale grocery firm of S. E. Seger & Sons, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday afternoon, while seated in a chair at his office. He was 69 years old.

Escaped Convict Captured.

Indianapolis, Feb. 4.—J. H. Steele, alias Stephen Burns, alias Harry Stead, who escaped a month ago from the Illinois reformatory at Joliet after serving 12 years, was captured here Thursday.

Joint Visit to Thirty Millions.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 4.—There is a story about to effect that Mrs. Paul Turner, of Tulsa, I. T., will visit here, in connection with the fair in Yorkshire, England, valued at \$1,000,000.

OTHERWISE UNNOTICED.

A gunshot was struck at Second and Tenth, by the Associated Oil Well Co., of St. Louis.

The Walsh-Bell Co. has ordered 22,000 pairs of steel wire in anticipation of a heavy winter fair trade.

Thomas Maxwell Moore, of Erie, Pa., has been appointed chief of the department of machine tools at the University of Pennsylvania.

A woman by the name of M. J. McDermott, of St. Louis, has been appointed chief of the department of machine tools at the University of Pennsylvania.

The United States supreme court postponed until February 23 without deciding a decision in the Northern Pacific merger case.

The prohibitionists are of the opinion that the Cuban tariff concessions urged by the administration will be yielded to by the republican leaders in the house.

The nomination of Henry M. Campbell to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Arkansas has been withdrawn from the senate.

The United States minister in London has advised that China has made the first payment on the indemnity due the United States for Boxer troubles.

The chief of European and American women to the congress women of China has arrived in London.

The president's order of the Kansas Grain Dealers' association pre-dicta a shortage in the wheat crop of that state, and 100,000 bushels.

Miss Florence C. M., who disappeared several months ago from Evanston, Ill., with her 13-year-old nephew, is believed to have been located in North Dakota.

The forestry building in Pennsylvania state, Indianapolis, Ind., occupied by the Wisconsin Logging Co., was damaged \$50,000 by fire.

The steamer "Carnegie," which arrived at New York from Puerto Rico, brought 178,000 cigars, the largest cargo of cigars ever brought from Porto Rico.

Edward P. Fike, under arrest at Chicago charged with committing numerous "bait hat" burglaries, is said to be engaged to marry the daughter of a Cleveland millionaire.

It is understood that William J. Calhoun, of Chicago, formerly chief service commissioner, may be appointed to the post office department of commerce and labor, if that new cabinet office is created.

Monday afternoon, by a heavy blast of dynamite on the site of the old T. Stewart mansion, in New York city.

The "Open Door" in China.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Though the United States failed to secure the insertion in the Chinese protocol of a provision insuring the maintenance of the "open door" in China, this result was achieved, it is learned, by the negotiation of a new commercial treaty with the Peking government.

Arrested on Suspicion.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 4.—A white man giving his name as Frances A. Allen, was arrested in Myrtle Beach, burg county, late to-day, suspected as being one of the highwaymen who held up the Southern railway passenger train near Brantley.

Double Suicide at Nome.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 3.—Advised from Nome state two girls connected with a dance hall recently committed suicide by taking cyanide. The motive was achieved, it is learned, by the two were known as the Carlisle sisters.

Sudden Death.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Feb. 2.—While walking on Bennett avenue, in the city, A. E. Stevens, the well-known mining engineer, was stricken with an aneurism of the heart and died a few minutes later in the National hotel.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 4.—CATTLE—Native Steers 1.15 to 1.20. HOGS—Fair to Choice 1.15 to 1.20. PORK—Winter 1.15 to 1.20. WHEAT—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. CORN—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. RICE—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. SUGAR—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. COFFEE—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. TEA—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. SPICES—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. OILS—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. FURS—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. GUMS—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. BARKS—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. RESINS—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. GLASS—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. CEMENT—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. BRICKS—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. LUMBER—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. TIMBER—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. PAPER—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. BOOKS—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. STATIONERY—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. TOBACCO—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. SALT—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. SOAP—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. CANDLES—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. MATCHES—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. NAILS—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. IRON—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. STEEL—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. COPPER—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. LEAD—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. ZINC—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. ALUMINUM—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. SILVER—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. GOLD—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. DIAMONDS—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. JEWELRY—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. CLOTHING—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. SHOES—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. HATS—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. GLOVES—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. UNDERWEAR—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. OUTERWEAR—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. ACCESSORIES—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20. MISCELLANEOUS—No. 2 1.15 to 1.20.

EVERYONE WAS A HERO.

Seven Firemen in St. Louis Go Down Under Falling Walls and are Killed.

THE BUILDING AN OLD SHELL STRUCTURE.

Flames Fell with Several Pipemen, and Assistant Chief Thierry, with the Woods, "I Will Have to Rescue Those Men." With Other Brave Men, Went to His Death.

St. Louis, Feb. 5.—Six firemen, perhaps more, went down under the falling walls of a burning building at 312-314 Chestnut street last night almost as the fire circuits of the city were striking the hour of nine, while as many more suffered injuries, though escaping with life. With a collapse which threw almost every particle of the structure's debris upon the doomed men, the entire building fell just as the firemen had satisfied themselves that the flames were under control. Then it was that the shell-like characteristics of the old structure, occupied by three business concerns, became apparent too late to save the brave men. As quickly as it was possible to do so the work of rescue was begun, but the mass of debris was so huge that it seemed almost a hopeless task to reach the victims. About midnight, as the work progressed it was thought that groups were heard by the rescuers, but by one o'clock these had disappeared, and with them all hope of taking out any of the victims alive. The work was kept up, however, in a determination to get the bodies out at the earliest moment possible. It was one of the worst cases of the kind ever before the St. Louis fire department, not so extensive, perhaps, as the great Southern building, but equally awful in its suddenness, completeness and lack of warning to the doomed men. As the rescue workers struggled with the wreckage the task seemed to grow more hopeless, though the pit thrown from the site of the building into the street in the debris was buried men grew with rapidity. As the work progressed it became more and more evident that there was little likelihood of recovery of the bodies until practically all the debris should be taken from the site of the destroyed structure. Still there was some hope left.

At 2:30 a. m. William Dandon was taken out, still alive, but horribly injured. He was sent at once to the city hospital.

In speaking of the accident, Chief Swingle said:

"I arrived at the fire shortly after the general alarm had been turned in. At the time the building collapsed the fire was well under control. I was on Chestnut street, directly in front of the structure, when the wall fell outward. Before this the rear portion of one of the upper floors—it is impossible to say which—gave way under several pipemen who were at work upon it."

"I have to rescue those men," I told him to go ahead, and instructed several men who were near to go with him. I can say now more fully, as just then I turned to give another order. Hardly had the party gotten into the building when it collapsed."

"In my experience I have never seen anything like it. Not anything so entirely without warning."

"I was struck by a falling mass and knocked into the street. However, with the exception of a few bruises, I am not seriously injured."

The ruined building has been standing over forty years. It is on a part of the McLean estate. It was occupied by Dr. J. H. McLean before he erected the building at Fourth and Market streets, which has just been torn down. The building which was destroyed last night was known originally as the "McLean building." When Dr. McLean erected the new building the name was transferred to it.

In the early days the old building was used as an engine-house for the volunteer fire department. Before the American Text and Wearing Co. leased the place it was occupied by the Tribune, a German printing plant.

BIG FIRE AT DWIGHT, ILL.

The Great Laboratory of the Keely Institute and the Livingston Hotel Burned.

Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 5.—The city of Dwight suffered a \$300,000 fire loss. The great laboratory of the Keely institute was completely destroyed, together with the Livingston hotel, a brick and stone structure owned and occupied by the Keely institute.

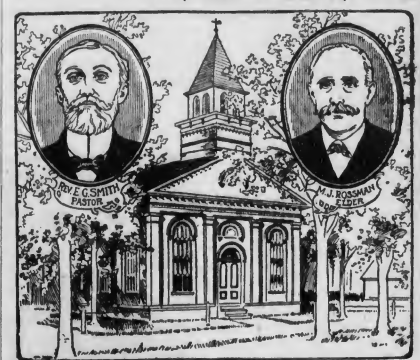
All of the guests and employees escaped without injury with the exception of a colored cook, who was killed by jumping from a second-story window.

The fire started around the boilers used for heating purposes in the new building, which was destroyed.

The fire department, by a great effort, then succeeded in stopping the fire from reaching the Livingston hotel. Drawn to the Livingston hotel.

New York, Feb. 4.—Ira N. Callias, of Hackensack, N. J., has been, according to private news, undoubtedly drowned in the Philippines, where he had gone as a teacher in the government employ.

PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Ga., and Its Pastor and Elder.

THE day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true to-day of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no one hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

A dignified representative of the Presbyterian church in person of Mr. E. G. Smith does not hesitate to state publicly that he has used Peruna in his family and found it cured when other remedies failed.

Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Greensboro, Ga., writes:

"Having used Peruna in my family for some time it gives me pleasure to testify to its true worth. My little boy seven years of age had been suffering for some time with catarrh of the lower bowels. Other remedies had failed, but after taking two bottles of Peruna the trouble almost entirely disappeared. For this special remedy I consider it well worth a price. As a tonic for weak and worn out people it has few or no equals."

REV. E. G. SMITH.

Dr. H. Hartman, President of the Address Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen—Peruna is an excellent tonic. I have used it sufficiently to say that I believe it to be all that you claim for it.—S. D. McEnery.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Address Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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ST. BERNARD DRUG STORE.

BRYAN HOPPER, Manager.

GREAT EASTERN STORMS.

A Seventy-Mile Gale Brings Death and Destruction Along the Atlantic Coast

MANY DEAD BODIES COMING ASHORE.

The Storms of Long Island and New Jersey Struck with Wrecked and Stranded Vessels—Narrow Escape of the Crews of the Tugs John E. Herward and P. N. Atwood.

New York, Feb. 4.—The gale which had been sweeping the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey for nearly 24 hours and continued last night, brought death and destruction to sailors and their craft.

Reports of loss of life are confined to the eastern end of Long Island, where comes news that several bodies have been washed ashore. It is known that vessels the men who lost their lives came from there. They must have been on the Richmond, a tugboat followed by the tug Richmond, as passing Block Island without for, bound from New York for Newport, R. I., or the tug Cuba, which passed Block Island, two hours later, and which left New London, Conn., at 7 p. m. for Newport News, and was returning without harm. When leaving port the Richmond had three barges and the Cuba two of the same point.

Wreckage strewn the shore in the vicinity of the Bellport (L. I.) life saving station, and one body came ashore east of New London, Conn. One barge was thrashing about yesterday afternoon near Forge river station. The finding of the other bodies was reported later from the same point.

The largest piece of wreckage in the after-quarter and a portion of the stern of a barge. On this last were the letters "P. N." The crews of the seagoing tugs John E. Herward and P. N. Atwood had a very narrow escape from going to the bottom with their craft Sunday afternoon. Nothing was known of their plight until the arrival of the German tugboat Bremen, the crew of which rescued the tug's men. The tugs had been delivering provisions to the stranded Cayor, when the storm struck them, and were proceeding back to this point when the gale struck them. The men were only saved by their craft, but the tugs were completely wrecked, and the crews were rescued.

The seven men on each tug were in imminent danger of death for over two hours. The tugs were completely helpless and gradually sinking when the Bremen was in sight and took the half-drowned men aboard. Within half an hour after this the two tugs went to the bottom.

Capt. Claus Bohn was utterly exhausted when the Bremen arrived, and the south central pier, as he had been 48 hours on the bridge. He said the houses of the Herward had been smashed by the fury of the waves when the Bremen had come down on the sinking vessel and rescued her crew.

Both of the tug boats were the vessels of their class. The Herward was probably worth \$25,000, and the Atwood about \$32,000.

A FLAST FROM 'DE BENCH.

Judge Owen Rins Rins But Shot at Bribes Grabs and Takers

In St. Louis, Feb. 3.—The February 3rd jury was empaneled Monday morning, by Circuit Judge Rins, and was charged to try the case of the bribery investigation in the following strong language:

"The work and report of the last grand jury reviveth appalling conditions throughout bribery of public officials.

"These revelations indicate that men in high position in the social life and commercial activities of this community have, in their endeavor to secure public franchises for private gain, not hesitated to bribe members of the municipal assembly to betray the public interests and welfare they were elected to protect.

"No graver danger exists in our midst than this infamous method of obbling the people by corrupting their trusted representatives. It is a menace to our civic and political life. It is anarchy, for it strikes an insidious and deadly blow at government.

"The higher the position of the person who bribe, or are bribed, the greater their moral responsibility because the more potent for evil is their wicked example, but to all who so offend, be they high or low, powerful or humble, there should be meted out certain, swift and severe punishment."

Child of the Community.

Wilkins, Kas., Feb. 2.—The Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Co. has adopted a six-month-old baby girl, left on our passenger train recently, in a basket. She is fat and healthy, and is being cared for in style at the children's home in Wilkins, Kas.

Man Presumed to Dead.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Jesse Benton Fremont, daughter of Thomas Hart Benton, Missouri's greatest statesman, and widow of Gen. John C. Fremont, "The Pathfinder," is ill and nearly in her home near Los Angeles, Cal.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

In the senate, on the 24th, a bill, a continuation of the debate on the Philippine tariff, a protracted discussion of the question of whether a continuation of the present tariff of Manila accepted a large portion of the duty on sugar.

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FOR HIS THIRD TERM.

Sanctus Zelaya Again Inaugurated President of Nicaragua—A Hospital Visit.

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 3.—Sanctus Zelaya was yesterday inaugurated president of Nicaragua for his third term in the presence of the Nicaraguan congress and a large assemblage of citizens. Judge Matos, of the supreme court, presided over the oath to the president who, in his address briefly reviewed his previous administration in Nicaragua, and referred to the various projects for the construction of the Nicaragua canal and to the benefits that Nicaragua would derive therefrom.

HE PREFERRED SERVITUDE.

Shook the Entire City.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Ward Doonan took a lighted lantern and inspected a tank of 3,000 gallons of petroleum at the Syracuse chilled plow works, Thursday night. The tank exploded, shaking the entire city, breaking many windows and hurling Doonan into the air. Doonan was dangerously hurt.

UNDER AN AVALANCHE.

The Village of Bieleberg, in Austria, Overwhelmed and Many Persons Killed.

Graz, Austria, Feb. 3.—An avalanche from the mountain of Bieleberg has partially overwhelmed the village of Bieleberg, the town of 1,500 inhabitants, a number of persons have been killed.

Changed with Feud.

St. Louis, Feb. 2.—The grand jury's investigations, Friday, resulted in the issue of bench warrants for Harry A. Faulkner and Julius Lehman on charges of perjury in connection with the investigation of St. Louis & Suburban railway franchise extension bribery case.

Harry A. Faulkner, one of the men arrested, is a member of the house of delegates and foreman of the Fruehauf Construction Co. Julius Lehman is an ex-member of the house from the Nineteenth ward.

Claims Self-Defense.

Mattewan, Va., Feb. 3.—R. B. Blankenship, a wealthy merchant of Del Norte, a small town in eastern here, shot and killed Robert Browning, a timber dealer. Blankenship's plea is self-defense. The shooting occurred in the town of Del Norte, when a dispute arose during the settlement of an account. Both men are prominent. Blankenship is in jail.

Refused a Big Offer.

New York, Feb. 2.—Rething Secretary of the Transportation Co. is credited with having declined to accept the presidency of the International Banking corporation of New York, with a salary of \$100,000 a year.

Will Remain Until May.

New York, Feb. 3.—The Duke of Newcastle, who was to sail for home on the Atlantic transport steamer Minuteman, has decided not to leave this country until May.

Royalty Drives Out.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—The czar and empress drove out of the pleasure galleries yesterday afternoon.

THE FAMILY MOVING.

A Story for the Little Ones.

BY "TIMMIE."

One time a long while ago there was a man named Quigg and a woman named Mrs. Quigg and a little girl by the name of Alice Quigg, and the Quigg family moved to move to a new farm over in Logan county that Mrs. Quigg's father had left them.

So they got up one morning bright and early and the father hitched the mules up to the wagon, and he and mother put some bedclothes and a feather bed and two chairs and some cornmeal and midding meat and a skillet and a coffee pot and a jug of sorghum molasses in the wagon and helped little Alice in and got in themselves; then he took the lines and cracked his whip and said, "Get up, mules," and the mules trotted off, while Dash, a great big Newfoundland dog, trotted along behind the wagon, wagging his tail and with his tongue sticking out one side of his mouth.

They drove on all that day, and the sun was awfully awful hot. It was in the middle of August and the roads were dry and dusty and water was very scarce. So when they came to a nice stream of water, about an hour by sundown, the father said, "Don't you think it would be a good idea for us to camp here, Mat?"

He was a wise man and never did anything without first consulting his wife. The mother told him they would not be likely to find any more water, and as it would soon be night, they had better drive out in the woods and camp.

The father drove up by an old treelap that had blown down years ago and was now dry and brittle and just right for making a camp bed. He got out and he hitched the mules and led them to the branch to get a drink of good cool water while the mother and little Alice hustled around and made a fire to cook supper. Alice brought some leaves and small sticks for her mother, then sat down on a log and watched her cook the meat, make coffee and bread. She did nothing but sit there and watch, but cutting it in long, thin strips, sharpened a green stick and stuck one end of it in the meat and held it over the blaze until it was nice and cooked, and when it was done, she was sure it was fine. After supper was over and the tent stretched and the bed made down, the father smoked his pipe and talked about how many pounds of tobacco and how much corn he was going to raise on the new place and the mother said she hoped they would do better this year than they had on the one they had left; if they didn't, they would starve out. As soon as it was dark little Alice said she was sleepy, and as they were all to one literary meeting each month with some member. The woman's Missionary Society Saturday afternoon before first Sunday.

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three feet in the air and said, "Get up, Mother; get up quick and see what a big snake Dash killed last night, and it was just ready to bite a piece out of the girls' faces." The mother patted Dash on the head and little Alice hugged him and gave him a biscuit with sugar on it and a cup of coffee for breakfast and the father let him sit in the wagon all next day and drive the mules because he bit the snake's head off and kept it from biting little Alice's foot.

She Changed It Back.

Smith, of the Minnesota School Journal, tells of a young lady at boarding school in the sentimental stage of development who decided to improve on her name, as so many girls do. Her name was Jessie; she wrote to her mother, and signed her name Jessica. Her mother, who received. Papapa and Uncle Georgia started for Chicago yesterday.

His sister's next letter was signed "Jessie."

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

RAISTON'S

The 5 Minute Breakfast Food.

PURINA HIGHER FLOUR.

—MAKES—

BRAIN BREAD.

PURINA MILLS ST. LOUIS, MO.

MINING NOTES.

There was a strike at Spottsville Wednesday last week. The employees of the Green River Coal Co. walked out in a body, because, it is alleged, the company did not pay off on Tuesday, January 28th, the day of the strike. The company is said to have paid off in the night.

A free fight occurred in Henderson between officials and members of the local union of United Mine Workers Saturday, an account of which is published in this issue.

Among the funny things reported is the fact that the few unionists in camp at Nortonville are using coal from the Oak Hill mines. They call it "scab" coal usually and boycott those who use coal mined by non-union miners.

A Clever Artist.

We examined with much interest the paper published at the South Kentucky College, Hopkinsville, Mr. I. Bailey, Jr., of Madisonville, who is attending the college, was the artist who drew the cartoon of the paper. It is devoted to news among the students, and sells under the name of the News. The young publisher is quite an artist with the pen, as it answers for the press and is a credit to printing the paper. He draws the first copy of an issue with pen and ink, and then has some kind of reproducing plate from which he produces the rest. He has original ideas, and some of his sketches are so good they would do credit to a much older person. In a few years, if he continues in this kind of work, he will no doubt rank with the best cartoonists.

Success—North Knowing.

Forty years success in the South proves Hughes' Tonic a great remedy for Chills and all Malarial Fevers. Contains no Arsenic. Guaranteed, try it. At Druggists. 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.

THE UNITED MINERS.

None Have Put in Appearance as Yet.

Although it was given out that the United Mine Workers of Western Kentucky would meet here on February 2, still they have not put in their appearance. It was again stated that they would convene here today. None of the delegates put in an appearance yesterday. Perhaps they are waiting on either the weather or some other matters. So far as can be ascertained no hall has been rented for the convention. Owenboro Messenger.

CANDY CATHARTIC.

Genius stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

Rusty Pin Kills Popular Lady.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Belle Moore Anderson, aged thirty-one, and one of the most popular young women in this region, wife of Dr. C. C. Anderson, a leading physician, died this morning of blood poisoning, resulting from sticking a rusty pin in her toe. She had been married only six months.

For Sale.

Livery Stable owned by J. B. Hawkins and Company. Apply to J. B. Hawkins.

For the Rhetoric Class.

The novelist writes: "While on his knees he asked her to marry him."

Who killed two deer in Reservoir riprap at Bowling Green. Two of deer are missing and are supposed to be at large in the country.

SALT RHEUM CURED BY Johnston's Sarsaparilla

QUART BOTTLES.

JUST BEEN IN TIME.

Slight skin eruptions are a warning of something more serious to come. The only safe way is to heed the warning. Johnston's Sarsaparilla is the most powerful blood purifier known.

Nature, in her efforts to correct mistakes, which mistakes have come from careless living, or it may be from ancestors, shows out pimples, blotches and other eruptions on the skin, as a warning that more serious troubles (eczema, tinea, cancer, erysipelas or pulmonary diseases) are certain to follow if you neglect to heed the warning and correct the mistakes.

Many a lingering, painful disease and many an early death has been avoided simply because these notes of warning have been heeded and the blood kept pure by the use of JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA.

Miss Abbie J. Bando, of Marshall, Mich., writes: "I was cured of a bad humor after suffering with it for five years. The doctors and my friends said it was salt rheum. It came out on my head, neck and ears, and then on my whole body. I was perfectly raw with it. What I suffered during those five years,

IN THE INTEREST
OF THE

..Woman's Christian Temperance Union..

Edited by a White Ribboner.

An Autobiography.

"My name is Ethel Alcohol. I am in whisky, but not in the grain from which it is made; in malt liquor, but not in malt; in fermented grape juice, but not in grapes; in cider, but not in apples."

"I am in nothing that grows. Neither am I, properly speaking, a product of growth. I am the offspring of decay. No chemist giving an analysis of grain, or of any of the roots or fruits from which I am manufactured, would ever dream of saying that I, Ethel Alcohol, was found in any of them until decomposition set in."

What May Be Expected of the Petition
in Politics.

The Prohibition fight in the Mississippi legislature, of which mention was made last week, was brought to an issue directly by the members of the W. C. T. U.

Among the leaders of the movement are Mrs. Harriet B. Kelly, State President of the W. C. T. U., and a woman widely known in educational circles in the South; Mrs. Longino, the wife of the Governor and president of the local union, and last but not least, Miss Belle Kearney, the brilliant orator of the cause. It is generally conceded that if the vote could have been taken immediately after her address before the joint session, very few of the members of either house would have had the courage to vote against the bill. Prohibition already exists in 63 out of 75 counties, so there are but 12 counties to gain. Would we were as near the goal in Kentucky.

For the animal and human organism, alcohol is not both a food and a poison, but a poison only. P. J. MORRIS, M. D.

Tobacco has a pronounced effect upon the nervous system. Through the nerves nearly all the vital organs are affected. At first, the effect of tobacco, to one accustomed to it, seems to be to soothe and quiet the nerves, giving them tone and power; but this is very deceptive. What seems to be an addition of nervous energy from without, is in reality a subtraction of energy which has been laid up for future use. W. H. KILBY, M. D.

The sooner the general public awakes to the fact that the liquor traffic is but another name for anarchy, the sooner we shall be rid of both. Less than a year ago the State Liquor League of Illinois declared officially that it existed "to protect and defend the liquor sellers who violate the law."

We venture the prophecy that if the miscreants who have made the recent attempts to wreck the Prohibition train, are ever discovered, they will be found to be patrons of the saloon. Our offer still holds good to publish the names of all law-abiding saloonkeepers or bring them to justice can be found. Bring us their names.

A Straw Showing the Wind.

The action of the liquor organization known as the Knights of the Royal Arch, in Toledo last month, is quite suggestive. It reminds us of the lines beginning, "When the Devil a monk would be."

One feature of said action was the unanimous passing of a resolution discouraging the use of profanity and improper language in saloons conducted by members of the order. Each member agreed to abstain himself, under a penalty of \$5 for each offense

and to expulsion from the order for the third offense.

Another feature was the agreement not to sell anything intoxicating to a person already intoxicated. This stipulation should hardly have been necessary, if they are law abiding citizens. It leaves us an ugly inference. Now, while they were on the anxious seat, why didn't they go one better and agree not to sell anything to a person to make him intoxicated? This would have been not only the shadow of goodness, but the substance as well.

We should not be too exacting, however, but remember that great bodies, like great minds, move slowly.

Let us compare the Toledo resolution with the official declaration of the Royal Arch last year, which reads: "In our meetings the saloon men merely demand rights to defy any man who shall impose upon him a law which is against him, fighting against his bread and butter, and such laws should be defied. They should be trampled in the dust, and if they cannot be revised, then we say it is time for us to become anarchists."

From this standpoint the Toledo vein of piety certainly did not come any too soon. Nevertheless, we believe it a straw showing a desire to cater to the growth of public sentiment against the demoralizing influences of the saloon and its associate evils.

Statistics show that drinking alcoholic liquors as a beverage has caused 81 percent of the crime represented in prisons and reformatories, excluding all minor penal institutions and criminal courts, 37 percent of the poverty found in almshouses and 46 percent of the deserted children of the country.

As the result of an inquiry directed by the Emperor of Germany, in 129 military prisons it was found that 46 percent of the murders were committed by soldiers under the influence of drink, and 74 percent of immoral acts due to the same cause.

In the navy, out of 1071 punishable cases in the past six years, it has been proven that 75 percent of the graves were due to drunkenness.

In view of such startling facts, the Emperor seriously considering the advisability of prohibiting the use of beer in the army and navy.

When it is remembered that the Germans are pre-eminently a beer-drinking nation, and that the use of beer is urged so strenuously as a preventive of the evils resulting from distilled liquors, these facts are most significant. No one certainly would accuse Emperor William of being a temperance fanatic.

A Collection of Newspaper Clippings.

A press clipping bureau in New York has just completed a collection of newspaper clippings for Senator M. A. Hanna covering everything printed in the editorial columns of the United States and England relating to the death of William McKinley. No klieg or newsworthy ruler ever received so many tributes of love and esteem, not only from the press of his own country, but from all over the world. This remarkable collection covers 12,000 editorial comments on the death of the late president and is mounted on heavy gray cardboard and bound in four volumes in full morocco. A large appropriate and pleasing memorial of our martyred president could not well be devised.

The family of Mrs. Annie Coker escaped from their burning home in Christian county in night clothes as the roof fell in.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Asthma, Hay Fever, Eczema, Skin Diseases, etc.
CONSUMPTION

SAME OLD THING.

BY "TIMMIE."

Same old baby, same old bib,
Same old colic, same old crib,
Same old tack, point in air,
Same old shin-bone, same old chair.

Same old books, same old school,
Same old dunce-cap, same old rule,
Same old girls, same old boys,
Same old marbles, same old toys.

Same old office, same old work,
Same old grumbling, same old sick,
Same old food, same old clothes,
Same old joys and same old woes.

Same old husband, same old wife,
Same old round of toll and strife,
Same old debts, same old bills,
Same old sorrows, same old ills.

Same old sermons, same old songs,
Same old rights and same old wrongs,
Same old church, same old pew,
Occupied by faithful few.

Same old circus, same old clown,
Same old license, same old town,
Same old jokes aged and gray,
Same old opera, same old play.

Same old doctor, same old pills,
Same old lawyer, same old ills,
Same old sickness, same old health,
Same old poverty, same old wealth.

Same old ups, same old downs,
Same old smiles, same old frowns,
Same old age, same old youth,
Same old shams, same old truth.

Same old life from day to day,
Same old path, same old way,
Same old freedom, same old slave,
From the cradle to the grave.

Huckleberry Ridge Items.

As I have not sent a letter from Huckleberry Ridge since Christmas I will try and write a short letter. The scenery of this vicinity is enjoying sitting by their fires. It keeps them building fires most of their time to keep from freezing. This has been an awful spell.

Mrs. Manda Lyell spent Sunday with the family of J. F. Wright. Bill Hawkins and wife, of this vicinity, will soon move to Mr. J. H. Denton's to make a crop.

John Bennett's family visited the family of A. J. Bennett last week. The bad weather kept them there all the week.

Rice Bowles, of Empire, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents, G. D. Bowles, near Crofton.

Little Miss Lucille Croft left Sunday to attend College at Crofton.

Oscar Bennett, of Empire, spent Saturday with his chum, Roscoe Bennett, near Crofton.

Miss Clara Lanier, Myrtle Tweedle and Norma Bowling spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Acha Bennett near Empire.

Miss Zelma Lyell, of this vicinity, spent Sunday with her cousin, Mrs. Belle Hawkins.

Grant Lyell spent last week near Crofton.

John Bennett, of this place, spent Monday night with his brother, of Empire.

Bradley Croft, of Empire, made a business trip to Crofton Friday (Geo. Teague and wife, of near Hill, spent Thursday night with W. C. Lyell).

Hill Clark and family, of Empire, moved to Earlinton last Sunday to work in the mines.

Cleaver Henry, of this place, happened to a bad misfortune last week. He got his leg broke in the mines of Empire. Think he will soon be able to go back to work again.

Success to The Bee. BIDDLE.

Interesting Services.
The afternoon service for men only but the M. E. Church, South, Sunday afternoon, was well attended, despite the inclemency of the weather. The meeting was addressed on V. M. C. A. work and needs by Mr. John Lake, State Secretary, and Mr. Ben Ashby, County Secretary. At 7:30 p. m. at the Temple Theatre interesting services were held. Rev. P. M. Currie offered prayer, after which short talks were made by Messrs. Lake, Ashby and R. M. Hays, President of the Madisonville organization. A very enjoyable feature was the singing of the male quartette composed of Messrs. Ashby, Elmo Shaver, Ed Phillips and Henry Browning. Much good seems to have been accomplished, and the prospects for a permanent organization at this place are brighter than ever. Help the cause along with your presence at the Methodist church Sunday afternoon.

Assured Health By Natural Means.

If you are sick call at my office. No matter of what disease, nor how long standing, and you will most likely obtain information of value to you. I cure people of all manner of disease without medicine or surgery. Consultation free.

PROF. ALP. H. JONES,
Denton Hotel.

The telephone girl is governed by telephone rules.

How do bees dispose of their honey? They cell it.

Subscribe for THE BEE.

LOCOMOTIVE BLASTS.

Operator Anderson, formerly of Hopkinsville, has been appointed night operator at Guthrie.

Operator Davis, who has been working at Bakers, has been moved to Pembroke nights.

Operator Rana is again at his old place as night operator at Kelly's.

Miles Cannon has returned from a visit to his folks at Guthrie and is working in the night yard here.

Operator Stewart, who has been at Kelly's, is now night operator at Hopkinsville.

Car Inspector Henflee was off one place last week on account of sickness.

On last Wednesday morning the extra list had ten men on it; the regular list was afterward found and the summer brakemen had chills and by Thursday there were no men on list.

Conductor Jas. Sparrow made a Kelly's turn around Saturday to help the chain gang out as the yard was full and the men were all on the road.

The little girl of Yard Master Kilroy last week quite sick for a few days but is now recovering.

No. 51 the south bound passenger due here Friday was about six hours late one day last week on account of several trees blown down on the right of way between Henderson and Sebrre.

On account of no wires some of our freighters were delayed last week, but taking everything into consideration the trains were handled in good shape and with as little delay as possible.

Conductor Johnson, one of our most popular men, was shot and killed by a negro who was stealing coal at Pembroke last Friday night at Crofton. He in turn killed the negro who was afterward found in the woods a short distance away. The bereaved wife and little ones, who were left a motherless family, of the K. P., O. R. C. and A. O. U. W. He was buried at Guthrie, his old home, by the Knights of Pythias, an extra coach being put on 62 and returned on 61 to carry the funeral party.

Owing to the fall of steel and rain and the freeze, the wires have been the worst shape imaginable. They were down in seventy-five places between Earlinton and Sebrre, some of them under three or four feet of snow. The wires were up, but were kept busy several days, and a large force of men in charge of the wires and the telegraph lines.

Dispatcher Wise worked day and night until communication was established between Evansville and Nashville.

Rocky Huff and Judge Cowell have had a picnic for the last few days trying to get the wires up, sometimes working in the water and ice up to their waist. There are times when we would prefer not to be a fireman and such weather as this is one of them.

Walker has resigned his position as brakeman to go on the road as salesman for the Evansville concern.

Col. W. P. Sheridan spent the day and night on the E. & G. and day this week.

Assistant Superintendent Devey was in the city a day or two last week.

L. J. O'Brien was called to Guthrie on business for the company last Saturday.

John Herb, who has been working as day yard clerk at Howard for some time, is again at Earlinton as night yard clerk.

Boyd, who is laying off a few days, during that time he has been visiting friends in Nashville.

L. H. O'Brien, foreman of the road crew, is on sick list. He expects to be out in a few days, however.

E. J. Wehmer went to Roberts Sunday night to watch work train engine 603.

Conductor Leaky lay off at Roberts Sunday night in order to get an early start Monday morning.

W. J. Draper, of Henderson, who has been firing on the L. & N. for some time, left Friday night for Brooklyn. He goes there to enter the mechanical department of the United States Navy. While on the road Mr. Draper made many friends who regret to see him leave and wish him the best luck in the world.

Engineer Jimmie Long takes a keen delight in sounding the whistle of his engine on leaving Earlinton, so that he has moved to Nashville.

While we like to hear the soft, soothing toot of an engine at rare intervals, we do not like too much of it. The train was turned back to Nashville, but on reaching Hopkinsville it was learned he was dead. The train was turned back to Nashville, but on reaching Hopkinsville it was learned he was dead. The train was turned back to Nashville, but on reaching Hopkinsville it was learned he was dead.

Thomas A. Edison has taken out nearly 800 patents on his inventions.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Slie—I thought that was a good rural play it seemed to me there was something lacking.

He—And so there was. There was no mortgage on the farm.

Farmer Outcake—That boy of yours what went to college could do a power of lifting with dumb-bells they tell me.

Farmer Hayrake—Yes, but I also thought more of the one that stayed to hum and lift a mortgage.

Jones—There's nothing like a baby to brighten up a house.

Smith—That's a fact; our baby arrived six months ago and we have been burning the gas every night since.

"Cum on!" said Weary Willie as he gave his sleeping companion a kick, "we must be movin'."

"Naw," replied Timmy Tommy, "I can't go any further now; I dreamed I was diggin' taters, and it made me so tired."

Biddle—That is this united copper company the man of the house be talking about so much?

Nora—Sure of suppose 'tis a policeman's union, no less."

If a man is born with the proper material in his spinal column (matters not whether he is born with a silver spoon or an iron ladle in his mouth).

Some men are so peculiarly constructed they never know which course to pursue until it is too late.

Some men are never satisfied until they have demonstrated to the world just how little sense they have.

I have often been told never to make an associate of any one who did not know more than I did, and have wondered how things would have turned out if they had followed the same advice.

No matter how small the income every one should save at least ten cents each day to buy tickets to the opera house.

Mr. Wheeler Got Hit of His Rheumatism.
During the winter of 1888 I was so lame in my joints, in fact all over my body, that I could hardly hobble around, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. From the first application I began to get relief, and after a few days I was steadily all the year. Mr. Wheeler, Northwood, N. Y. For sale by St. Bernard's Dispensary, Earlinton, Ben T. Robinson, Mortons Gap; George King, St. Charles.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John Ashby, of Hanson, was the guest of Mr. J. J. Stodghill and family Monday.

Mr. A. H. Mitchell returned to his home in Owensboro Friday.

Mr. J. B. Atkinson, Mrs. Paul M. Moore and children and Miss Anna Hawk went to New Orleans Saturday.

Lingering La Grippe Cough.
Chas. Vacher, 157 Osgood Street, Chicago, says: "My wife had a very severe case of la grippe, and it left her with a very bad cough. She tried a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar, and it gave immediate relief. A fifth cent bottle cured her cough entirely."

Take no substitute. John X. Taylor.

Advertised Letters.
Mrs. Furor Brown, Mr. Arua Brown, Albert J. Decker, Dock Dun, G. W. Fox, Chester Gray, Arthur Flowers, James Gray, Ambrose Johnson, Hunk Marshall, Will Moss, Eugenia Moore, Miles Course, Mr. E. Farmer, J. F. Porter, Porter Shammell, Clarence Tompkins, Bettie Robinson, Maud Smith, H. H. Woodford, Ben Wimpley, Leslie Waters.

MORTON'S THEATRE.

MADISONVILLE.

Friday Evening, Feb. 21

Mr. J. M. Stout Presents the

Peculiar Comedian,

MR. W. B. PATTON,

In the Beautiful

Pastoral Comedy,

The Minister's Son

Carload of Scenery and Effects
Used in This Fine Production....

Prices, 25, 50 and 75c.

Special Train Will Leave

Earlington at 7:30 p. m.

A GOOD HORSE.

You may be sure of having a good horse for your drive if you place your order with us, for that is the kind of horse we furnish. We keep them in good condition and

BUY THE BEST.
We would like to have your order for any kind of a rig you may need. We would like to show you how promptly and satisfactorily we can serve you.

BARNETT & ARNOLD.

BEST FOR THE
BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels regular and healthy, for in the organs of the bowels, most of the poisons of the body are stored up and from there they enter the blood.



EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY
Pleasant, Palatable, Positive, Safe, No Food, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Irritates. 25, 50 and 100 Cents. Get a Box for Free Sample, and See How Good They Are.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

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New Orleans to Chicago

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for children, safe, sure. No opiates.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VI, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, FEB. 9.

Text of the Lesson, Acts 1: 12 to v. 31—Memory Verses, 2: 5—Golden Text, Eph. 1: 3, 4—Suggested Questions Prepared by Rev. D. N. Stevens.

(Copyright, 1901, by American Tract Association.)

32, 33. "With great power gave the apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus, and great multitude was upon them all." In these days we can scarcely imagine several thousands of believers of one heart and one soul to serve the Lord, no one clinging to himself, but each loving the other as himself and all having all things in common. If it was the power of His resurrection that did this, they must have known something that few know today.

34-37. Possessors of lands and houses sold their property and put the proceeds in the common fund that the need of each might be supplied and that no one might have any lack of necessities and no self-seeking. This seems all the more remarkable when we consider the strife for power and position that now exists, even at the expense of the souls of men.

38. A spirit filled with the life of Christ and not the life of self. Jesus, surnamed Barnabas, son of consolation, a Levite, and of the tribe of Simeon, is mentioned as one of those who have laid land off and laid the money at the apostles' feet. Lev. 19: 34. Jesus is mentioned as one of those who have laid land off and laid the money at the apostles' feet. Lev. 19: 34. Jesus is mentioned as one of those who have laid land off and laid the money at the apostles' feet. Lev. 19: 34.

1, 2. "But Ananias and Sapphira." The tares and the wheat will grow together until the harvest. Until Jesus comes again many a bird will lodge in the branches, but no bird ever becomes a branch. The commandment is given: "Thou shalt be sincere with the Lord thy God" (Gen. xli, 1; margin, Deut. xlii, 13). He is always building, and "Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully" (Jer. xlviii, 10), seems to be always a necessary warning. When Ananias and Sapphira agreed to act in a lie and Isaac and Rebekah did the same (Gen. xli, 12-13; xx, 2; xxi, 7), which of us can say that the evil as a frame of fire may not see some deceit in our inner hearts? We are not our own, but bought with His precious blood.

3, 4. "Why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy Ghost? Thou hast lied unto God." See the oneness of the Father and the Spirit, for in lying to the Spirit they lied unto God. See also the oneness of the Spirit and the Father, for in lying to Peter and the others they lied unto the Spirit. Notice also that it was the work of the devil, the father of lies, in Ananias, the same adversary who in the garden of Eden led to Eve and has ever since been tempting his ungodly ones. Contrast Peter filled with the Spirit and Ananias filled with Satan and the high priest and others who were with indignation or envy (chapters 1, 8, 31; v. 17). If filled with the Spirit, evil can find no place in us. The Spirit of Truth and the father of lies each delivers us, but neither can fill us unless we welcome them.

5, 6. Dead and buried in a few hours; gone from the earth and from his possessions, but gone where? To the true child of God death is gain and far better than suffering here. But what of Ananias? His name means, " Jehovah is gracious." But did he know the saving grace of Jehovah? We know that there is such a thing as being saved by fire, that Satan may destroy the flesh and yet the spirit be saved, that some of the members of the church were sick and some dying because of sin and that we are told to judge nothing before time until the Lord come (1 Cor. ii, 15; v. 5; xl, 20; iv, 6), yet Rev. xxi, 8, gives us little hope for Ananias.

7, 8. "It was about the space of three hours after when his wife, not knowing what was done, came in." Three hours a widow, but not aware of it. How long they had journeyed together in these mortal bodies we do not know, but his journey has ended, and hers is about to, though she is all unconscious of it. Perhaps she had come seeking him, wondering why he delayed to return home. It is a sad story and should teach us to be sincere with God, who desires truth in the inward parts (Ps. li, 6). If we did not know that Peter was filled with the Spirit, we might feel like questioning his way with her and might wish that he had sought to lead her to repentance, but perhaps her heart was fully set in her to do evil (Gen. viii, 11).

9, 10. "How is it that ye have agreed together to tempt the Spirit of the Lord?" So one with God are His people; that when we touch them we touch Him, as we do with those we deal with Him (Zeck. ii, 8; Acts 1: 4). There is unspeakable comfort and yet a solemn warning in this great truth. How awful is this scene before us! She is for the first time told of her husband's death and at the same time told that she must die, and in a moment she is gone. In the morning they are in heaven, but united in a lie to God that they may appear before men to be very religious, but before light they are for God and for the living and are dead and buried. Two lives in one grave. But their souls—were they saved by fire, then? (Lev. xxiv, 22). The Lord tells their fate. It was the hand of God, and the Judge of all life earth death right (Gen. xlii, 25; Rev. x, 2). See also Acts xii, 23; Jer. xxviii, 10, 17, and yet believe firmly that "God is Love" and "not willing that any should perish" (1 John iv, 8; 1 Pet. iii, 10).

11. "And great fear came upon all the church and upon as many as heard these things." It was a needed lesson for the times, and, although He does not always thus severely punish sinners, He always hates sin and tells us that he that telleth lies shall not tarry in His sight (Ps. cii, 7). We cannot "think of the swift judgment upon Aaron's sons at the beginning of God's dealings with Israel" (Ex. x, 2). If all here in the church today and all ministers who use strange fire were thus summarily dealt with, there would be no end of sinners and a truly great fear upon many. Although God seems to keep silence concerning the corruptions and abominations in His professing people, He assures us that He will not always keep silence and that judgment must be given at the throne of God (Ps. 1: 2; 1 Pet. iv, 17).

OUR COLORED CITIZENS.

The report of the first half term of the public school will appear next week.

Your correspondent is suffering severely from a sprain received by falling Monday evening on returning from school.

Mrs. Lizzie Martin departed this life on the 24th of January. She leaves a husband, a little son, a mother and father and a host of near relatives and many friends to mourn her loss.

V. Orton, of Ashbyburg, was here Friday delivering books.

Mrs. L. Nurse and Mrs. M. Goodloe went to Madisonville Saturday.

Much interest is being manifested in the revival work at the Baptist church.

Mrs. James Dunlap, who has been ill, is out again.

HAD YOU THOUGHT?

Had you thought that most every one knows just how this column should be conducted?

That with a certain class of people every little happening is "grand" and "superb," "everybody is 'Reverend,'" every one who can write is "Professor," and any concern that may family and I conduct is "excellent."

That if news is sent to your correspondent on Mondays I will report it for publication, provided it can be written plainly.

That self-deal is all that is needed to support home and foreign missions.

That if more efforts are not put forth by the homes, schools, Sunday-schools and pulpits to save the children from their evil ways and from sin, that they will as on beyond redemption. Lost.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Mr. Osborn of Slaughter'sville came

down Saturday with his daughter and entered her in school at Atkinson College.

There were three new scholars received last week. Among them was the oldest son of Rev. W. T. Hayes, P. E., of Bardstown, Ky.

A literary society has been organized at the College, with officers as follows: Rev. E. H. Edmondson, president; Miss Mary E. Fisher, vice president; Miss Jennie Grigsby, secretary; Miss Mable E. Jackson, critic.

There are three times as many pupils attending the college as there were at this time last year.

Prof. S. E. Duncan is a classical scholar, able to teach the higher branches and prepare persons for teaching in any of the counties. Those who want an education can get it at Atkinson College.

NEBO NOTES.

At a regular meeting of the board of trustees for the town of Nebo, we made an application to have the limits of the town extended, so as to embrace the part inhabited by the colored people, which would add some two hundred to the population of Nebo. The board delayed action for one month. We hope that they will receive us, as it is now we are without protection and can get none.

The nearest officer that we can get lives ten miles away, and parties can do take advantage of that fact; fill up on mean whisky and come through our part of the town, yelling and firing their pistols, to the detriment of our people, and for this reason we hope the application will be granted.

Owing to the continued cool dry weather a number of our people who have been stemming tobacco are being sent to employment for the present.

Sam Mussey and Jessie Mitchell were married last week.

A conference meeting, to which all

religious people are invited, will be held here beginning Thursday.

We are sorry to hear of the serious illness of Mrs. Ida Langley.

Mrs. A. T. Bradley, who has been suffering from a stroke of paralysis, is reported to be recovering.

The Power of the Hen.

The American hen laid last year a total of 10,000,000,000 eggs.

The total value, at an average of 16c a dozen, was \$138,000,000. The hen's earnings were greater than those of the entire postal system.

The sum realized would have paid the expenses of the entire war department.

The total weight of the eggs laid last year was more than 1,000,000,000 pounds.

If the eggs were equally divided among the inhabitants of the country each human being would get 141.

The number of chickens in the United States is estimated at 284,000,000.

J. A. Lambert, of Rachel, N. C., writes: "I heartily endorse Foley's Kidney Cure. It does what you claim it will, and there is nothing equal to it, and I thank you for the good it has done me." Accept no substitute. John X. Taylor.

In the United States the number of miles of railway in proportion to the number of inhabitants is nearly double that of any European country.

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HUGHES' CHILL TONIC

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Better than Calomel or Quinine.
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The Old Reliable.

EXCELLENT GENERAL TONIC
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IT NEVER FAILS.
Just what you need at this season.

MILD LAXATIVE,
NERVOUS SEDATIVE,
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Guaranteed by your Druggists.
Don't take any substitute—Try it.
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Foley's Honey and Tar
for children, safe, sure. No opiates.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For Week Beginning Feb. 2.

Comment by H. S. H. Doyle.

Topic—Christian Endeavor movement in twenty-one years ago today.

The Christian Endeavor movement is twenty-one years old today. It has reached its majority and is worthy the congratulations of all upon its past achievements and its future promise. Twenty-one years ago today Rev. Francis L. Clark, an unknown, obscure minister of Christ of Portland, Me., gathered the young people of his church together that he might organize them for service "for Christ and the church." Who could have dreamed of the far-reaching consequences of that meeting? In the providence of God the movement there started grew to vast proportions. It became a worldwide movement and the name of its founder a household name throughout Christendom.

But what has Christian Endeavor done in twenty-one years? Doing has been its leading characteristic. It has been called "the church at work," and every Christian has been quick to feel the influence of this great providential movement.

1. It has magnified loyalty—loyalty to Christ, to the church, to the Bible, to the unbroken service of the church. Christian Endeavor, though so powerful in itself, has ever sought to lose sight of itself in order that it might be loyal to Christ and His church. Its motto is "For Christ and the Church," and its life has proved the appropriateness of its motto. In an age when there has been indifference, doubt and disloyalty the young people of Christendom have been kept loyal.

2. It has magnified Christian service. The Christian Endeavor movement has been a practical movement. It has enlisted the young people of the church in Christian work; it has taught them that they have been saved to serve; it has educated them not only to say "Lord, Lord," but to do the will of the Father in heaven. Endeavorers have fed the hungry, given drink to the thirsty, clothed the naked and visited the sick and imprisoned. Only eternity itself will reveal the tremendous work of this organization both in the church and out of the church. It has indeed been the "church at work," and its work has been blessed and owned by our church.

3. It has emphasized Christian fellowship. Being interdenominational in character, it has brought the Christian denominations together as never before. It has taught and practiced the brotherhood of all Christians in Jesus Christ. It has led Christians of all denominations to know each other better, and thus generated a fraternal spirit such as has never before been found in our church.

4. It has magnified personal devotion and consecration. Daily Bible reading and prayer have been developed, and the consecration service has led thousands to a new life and practice of consecration.

BIBLE READINGS.
Zeck. ix, 10; Matt. x, 10; John ix, 4; Rom. xii, 1, 2; 1 Cor. x, 31; 1 Pet. ii, 17; Jas. 1: 22-23; Rev. xxii, 12.

The Establishment of Thought.
That our thoughts may not be dissipated, we need a central purpose. That the soul may not float whither it needs an anchor. Our thoughts take the direction of our words. So it is a proverb of wisdom which says, "Commit thy works unto the Lord, and thy thoughts shall be established." Our thoughts are committed to the same that our words are, and it is for the training of thought and inward character that works are supplied. The alternative would be, commit thy works unto self, and thy thoughts shall be made selfish, continually unsteady and unstable. The rescue and salvation of our thoughts and mind are the commitment of our works to the Lord, doing them all as unto Him, committing Him about that we propose to do, that He may be the central authority of our deeds to whom the gathering of our thoughts shall be—Friend.

Indecision.
Indecision is unity's own ruin. This is true spiritually as well as temporally. The soul's safety demands prompt action. Favorable opportunities for salvation must be seized at once. Gracious calls are to be heeded without delay. When the Spirit is working in a human heart, it is a risky and fearful thing to say: "Go Thy way for this time. At a more convenient season I will call for Thee." The wise will immediately fall into line with His emotions and accept the Saviour and live as He directs. "Now is the accepted time. Now is the day of salvation." Chose in with the overtures of mercy. Run no risks. Trust promises. Eternity is near. The judgment is at hand. It may be now or never with you.—Presbyterian.

The Sum of All the Virtues.
Love is not self centered; it is not a selfish principle, nor is it quiescent or indifferent. Love is the soul of action, the essence of service. Indifferent deeds are only lowly appeals. Love acts not only upon appeal, but it is forever appealing for help. Love differs from the selfishness of the world in that it is not provoked, thickest in evil. "Love beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." Love is the sum of all the virtues.—Methodist Recorder.

Directed by God.
Our advancement in the Christian life may be said to depend on this thing—namely, whether we wish to direct God or are willing to resign ourselves to be wholly directed by Him.—Lutheran Observer.

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Streets, Memphis, Tenn.

A. S. FORD, Manager, 327
Upper Second Street, Evansville, Ind.



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On Lines of Louisville and Nashville, and Illinois Central Railroads, in Hopkins County, Kentucky. These Mines produced more Coal in 1901 than in any previous year, eclipsing the enormous output of 1900 by 2,595 tons. The figures follow:

OUTPUT OF ST. BERNARD MINES.

Total Tons of Coal Produced in 1900 - - - - - 872,593 Tons
Total Tons of Coal Produced in 1901 - - - - - 875,188 Tons

Gain Over Largest Previous Annual Production, 2,595 Tons.

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SHIPMENTS PROMPT.

Shipments Every Day in the Year Except Sundays.